lems has been advanced greatly by the efforts of Charles Alfred Weatherby. Hundreds of his fellows have been encouraged, cheered, and inspired by his kindness, generosity, and sterling integrity. His wisdom has contributed much during deliberations dealing with taxonomic and nomenclatural subjects. He was a gentleman and a scholar in the finest sense of each word. Now that we who have known, respected, and loved him no longer can turn to his wisdom for immediate aid we feel the loss keenly. But as long as we continue to work with plants —as long as we remember his advice and counsel—we will continue to hold in high esteem the memory of Charles Alfred Weatherby.

DUDLEY HERBARIUM, *Stanford University.*

Additions and Corrections to the Genera Filicum

E. B. COPELAND

So far as I know, Mr. C. A. Weatherby never made an error in one of his publications. All the rest of us who have published at all extensively have made mistakes of record. When this happens, we are fortunate if we can correct our mistakes ourselves. So now, two years after the publication of my Genera Filicum,[1] I would like to correct the mistakes which have come to my attention, and to add a few notes concerning some recently proposed names and some others which were overlooked.

On page 23 the statement is made that the sporangia in *Actinostachys* are in 4 rows instead of in 2, as in the other subgenera of *Schizaea.* Selling[2] has described two species (*Schizaea inopinata* and *S. Wagneri*) in which the sporangia are in only 2 rows.

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[1] Published by Chronica Botanica Company, as Volume 5, Annales Cryptogamici et Phytopathologici. 1947. Reviewed by C. A. Weatherby, Amer. Fern Journ. 38: 7. 1948.

[2] Svensk Bot. Tidskr. 40: 274, 280. 1946.

On page 28 I recognized the genus *Hicriopteris* as a segregate from *Gleichenia.* Christensen had suggested this earlier and Ching[3] had formally revived the genus. In 1941 and 1947 he proposed the following new combinations: *H. glauca* (Thunb.) Ching, *H. laevissima* (Christ) Ching, *H. Blotiana* (C. Chr.) Ching, *H. Norrisii* (Mett.) Ching, *H. volubilis* (Jungh.) Ching, *H. bullata* (Moore) Ching, and *H. Bancroftii* (Hook.) Ching. All of these antedate my own combinations of the same names.

On page 51 the following is to be inserted as a synonym of *Microlepia:*

Coptidipteris Nakai & Momose, Cytologia Fujii Jub. Vol. 365. 1937 (not seen); Ito, Fil. Jap. Illustr. 12. 1944.

The sole species is *C. Wilfordii* Nakai & Momose, a synonym of *Microlepia Wilfordii* Moore.

On page 112 I wrote concerning the geographic distribution of the genus *Cyclopeltis* that I mistrusted the label on the only specimen that I had seen ascribed to Mexico. Mr. Weatherby wrote me that the Gray Herbarium contains three specimens of *Cyclopeltis* from Chiapas and Tabasco, Mexico.

On page 113 the following two generic synonyms are to be added to *Rumohra:*

Arachniodes Blume, Enum. Pl. Jav. 241. 1828.

This is typified by *A. aspidioides* Blume, which is said to be *Rumohra aristata* (Forst.) Ching. If the several critics who deny the generic affinity of *R. adiantiformis* (the type of *Rumohra*) and *R. aristata* are correct, then *Rumohra* is monotypic, and the proper name of the genus of about 60 species is *Arachniodes.*

Acrorumohra Ito, in Nakai, Nov. Pl. Jap. no. **4**: 101. 1939; Fil. Jap. Illustr. 291. 1944.

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[3] Sunyatsenia **5**: 278. 1940.

The sole species, *A. diffracta* (Baker) Ito, is a synonym of *Rumohra diffracta* Ching, Sinensia 5: 69. 1934.

On page 131 in the discussion of the genus *Luerssenia* I commented that I had never seen a record of this fern since the original collection from Lankat, West Sumatra. Holttum[4] reports that it was collected by Kloss on Sipora Island.

On page 132 I discussed the typification of the genus *Anapausia* Presl,[5] but without coming to any definite conclusion. The name was first applied[6] to a section of *Gymnopteris*, the first species mentioned being *G. Wallichiana* Presl. In raising this section to generic rank Presl cited first the species *A. decurrens* (Blume) Presl, citing *Gymnopteris Wallichiana* Presl as a synonym. Accordingly *A. decurrens* may be accepted as the type of the genus. Therefore, *Anapausia* becomes the correct name for the genus I described as new on page 198 under the name *Paraleptochilus*, the type of which is also *Leptochilus decurrens* Blume.

On page 140 an additional synonym to be inserted under *Cyclosorus* is the following:

Pneumatopteris Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo **47**: 179. 1933.

The sole species is *P. callosus* (Blume) Nakai, a synonym of *Cyclosorus callosus* (Blume) Copel.

On page 146 the following should be inserted as a synonym of *Cystopteris:*

Acystopteris Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 47: 180. 1933.

The sole species is *A. japonica* (Luerss.) Nakai, a synonym of *Cystopteris japonica* Luerss.

On page 157 the following should be added to the paragraph concerning *Diploblechnum* (a synonym of *Blechnum*): The type of the genus is *Blechnum integri-*

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[4] Journ. Malay. Branch Roy. Asiatic Soc. 6: 21. 1928.
[5] Presl, Epim. Bot. 185. 1849.
[6] Presl, Tent. Pterid. 244. 1836.

pinnulum Hayata,[7] the Formosan form or representative of *B. Fraseri.*

On page 157 the following should be added to the paragraph on *Blechnidium* (a synonym of *Blechnum*): Ching[8] has reported some collections from Yunnan and has found several reasons for maintaining this genus as distinct from *Blechnum.*

On page 164 the following should be added to the synonyms of *Asplenium:*

Cetarachopsis Ching, Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Bot. **10**: 8. 1940. Cfr. also page 169.

Two species are referred to the genus: *C. paucivenosa* (Ching) Ching, based on *Ceterach paucivenosum* Ching, and *C. Dalhousiae* (Hook.) Ching, based on *Asplenium Dalhousiae* Hook. (*Ceterach Dalhousiae* C. Chr.). The latter is the species of this relationship occurring in Arizona.

On page 188 the following should be added as a synonym of *Neocheiropteris:*

Neolepisorus Ching, Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Bot. **10**: 11. 1940.

The type is *N. ensatus* (Thunb.) Ching, a synonym of *Neocheiropteris ensata* (Thunb.) Ching; five other species of the genus are recognized by Ching.

On page 205 in the discussion of *Lecanopteris* the species *L. sinuosa* is spelled correctly once but is twice misspelled *L. sinuata*, as it is also in the Index. My attention was called to these errors by Director Holttum.

On page 210 I proposed the new genus *Polypodiopsis.* Reed[9] points out that the name *Polypodiopsis* was used by Carrière[10] for some mysterious plant of New Caledonia. Accordingly, he proposed the substitute name

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[7] Icon. Fl. Formosa 4: 236. fig. 165. 1914.
[8] Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Bot. **10**: 4. 1940.
[9] Amer. Fern Journ. 38: 87. 1948.
[10] Conif. ed. 2, 710. 1867.

Polypodiopteris, and makes the corresponding new specific combinations. Reed[11] would also replace *Crepidopteris* Copel. by *Crepidophyllum* Reed, on the ground that my name *Crepidopteris* was invalidated by the use of the same name by Bentham.[12] Bentham, *in synonymy*, did print "*Crepidopteris brasiliensis* Walp.," but this was a miscitation, obviously accidental, of *Crepidotropis* Walp.[13] It does not seem to me to invalidate my use of *Crepidopteris*.

On page 224 I stated that the gametophyte of *Antrophyum* seemed to be unknown. It was shown by Troll[14] to be of the type of its family. Mrs. Giauque has confirmed this for two other species.

On page 232 the following generic synonym should be added to *Azolla*:

Rhizosperma Meyen, Reise **1**: 337. 1834.

The publication of the new genus *Negripteris* Pichi-Sermolli[15] reached me before the publication of the Genera, but after the inclusion of new material became impractical. The genus, typified by *N. scioana* (Chiov.) Pichi-Sermolli (based on *Mohria scioana* Chiov.), is characterized by having the frond form of typical *Cheilanthes* with narrow base, the "farinose powder" of *Aleuritopteris*, the absence of a stomium, and the thickening of all walls of the cells of the annulus, which prevents the forcible discharge of the spores. The structure and behavior of the sporangium are the chief features which moved Pichi-Sermolli to establish a new family, Negripteridaceae, for this fern. The affinity, as well as resemblance, to *Cheilanthes* and *Aleuritopteris* (*Sinopteris*) was fully appreciated. But, as Mr. Pichi-Ser-

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[11] *loc cit.* 88.
[12] In Mart. Fl. Bras. **15**[1]: 166. 1859.
[13] Linnaea **14**: 296. 1840.
[14] Flora **126**: 371. 1932.
[15] Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. **53**: 129–168. pl. 14–16. 1946.

molli wrote, "The last word will however only be said after a complete revision of all the genera of Cheilantheae, which, as usually construed, are certainly neither naturally nor conveniently classified." And now we have lost the man best qualified for such a revision.

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The Habitat of Diellia

W. H. WAGNER, JR.

The Hawaiian fern genus *Diellia* has been beset with problems for the taxonomist and morphologist for many years. Doubts have been expressed repeatedly by various authorities as to whether its "species," eight in all, have any real validity. Its generic relationships have been interpreted as being with the pteroid ferns (especially *Lindsaea*), the davallioid ferns (*Davallia*, *Humata*, and *Nephrolepis*), and more recently with the asplenioid ferns, *Asplenium* and *Loxoscaphe*. These wide discrepancies in interpretation have been based on the sorus structure, the frond habit, and scales.

Underlying these problems has been the excessive scarcity of materials of this genus in herbaria, and in nature. It is generally believed to be on the verge of extinction. Modern, complete collections are few, and most of our ideas of the diversity within the genus are based on isolated fragments collected in the period 1850–1880. The most recent attempt to study *Diellia* was made by the late Dr. Frances G. Smith whose report was briefly reviewed by Mr. Weatherby.[1] Dr. Smith concluded from her lack of success in finding materials in the field and in aligning what specimens did exist in herbaria that the problems of this genus might never be

[1] This JOURNAL 25: 103, 104. 1935.